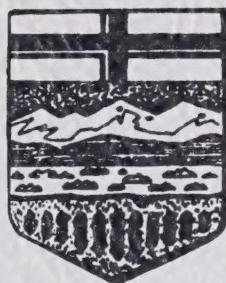


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TWENTY - FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

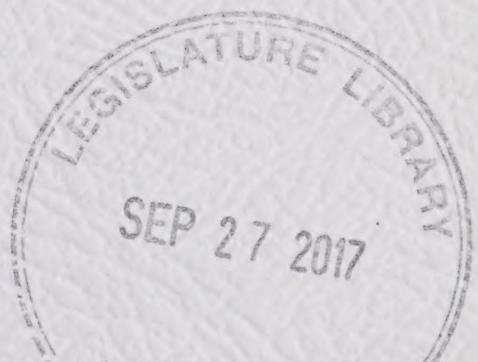
of the

DEPARTMENT

of

PUBLIC WELFARE

1967-'68



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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

1967 - 1968

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1968

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
MINISTER OF PUBLIC WELFARE

EDMONTON, Alberta

November 29, 1968

TO HIS HONOUR J. W. GRANT MacEWAN,
Lieutenant Governor
of the Province of Alberta.

Sir:

I have the honour to present the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of The Department of Public Welfare which covers the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1968.

R. A. SPEAKER,
Minister.

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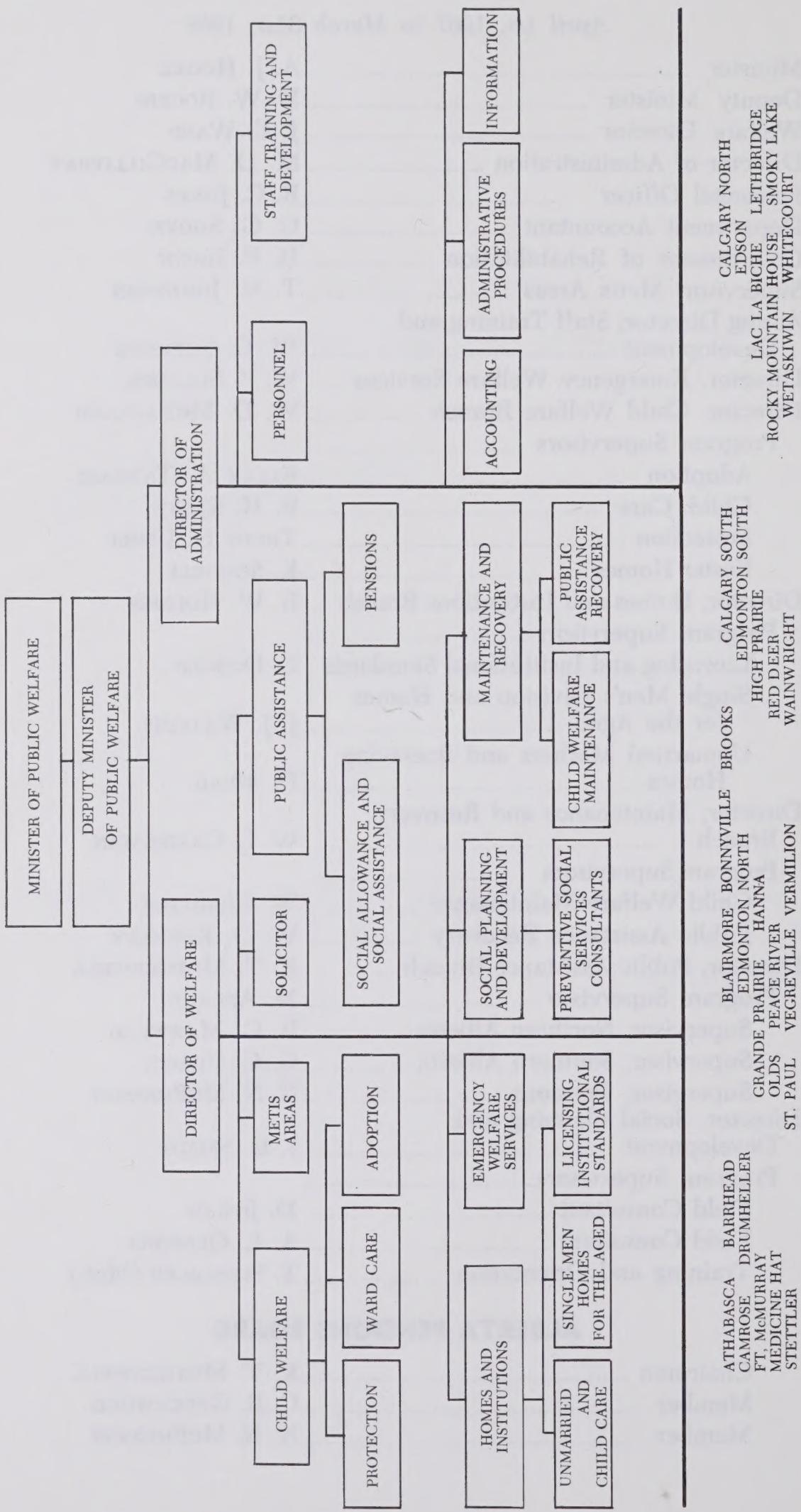
ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

April 1st, 1967 to March 31st, 1968

Minister	A. J. HOOKE
Deputy Minister	D. W. ROGERS
Welfare Director	J. E. WARD
Director of Administration	M. D. MACGILLIVRAY
Personnel Officer	R. C. JONES
Department Accountant	G. G. SHOVE
Co-ordinator of Rehabilitation	H. F. IRWIN
Supervisor, Metis Areas	T. M. JOHNSTON
Acting Director, Staff Training and Development	W. G. SUPYNUK
Director, Emergency Welfare Services	W. P. BULLOCK
Director, Child Welfare Branch	W. D. MCFARLAND
Program Supervisors	
Adoption	ELLEN A. TATHAM
Child Care	R. H. SMITH
Protection	TRUDY H. USHER
Foster Homes	K. SCHNELL
Director, Homes and Institutions Branch	R. W. HOLMES
Program Supervisors	
Licensing and Institutional Standards	E. DUBORD
Single Men's Division and Homes for the Aged	J. J. WATKINS
Unmarried Mothers and Receiving Homes	D. MEAD
Director, Maintenance and Recovery Branch	W. L. CASSELMAN
Program Supervisors	
Child Welfare Maintenance	W. CHMILIAK
Public Assistance Recovery	W. D. KENNEDY
Director, Public Assistance Branch	K. T. MOTHERWELL
Program Supervisor	M. ARCAND
Supervisor, Northern Alberta	R. G. MAXWELL
Supervisor, Southern Alberta	G. G. FISHER
Supervisor, Pensions	N. N. MCPHERSON
Director, Social Planning and Development	J. R. SMITH
Program Supervisors	
Field Consultant	D. JOSLIN
Field Consultant	A. L. OLDFORD
Training and Orientation	T. SCAMBLER (MRS.)

ALBERTA PENSIONS BOARD

Chairman	K. T. MOTHERWELL
Member	C. R. GREENWOOD
Member	N. N. MCPHERSON



REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

TO: The Honourable R. A. Speaker
Minister of Public Welfare

I have the honour to submit the twenty-fourth Annual Report of The Department of Public Welfare for the fiscal year April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968. The Report contains separate sections on:

Child Welfare Branch
Public Assistance Branch
Welfare Homes and Institutions Branch
Social Planning and Development Branch
Maintenance and Recovery Branch
Metis Area Rehabilitation
Co-ordination of Rehabilitation
Emergency Welfare Services
Staff Training and Development
Personnel
Regional Offices
Accounting

The fiscal year 1967/68 was one of re-appraisal and re-examination of existing policies and services of the Department in order to simplify, wherever possible, procedures and programs. In the public assistance section in particular a most intricate system of providing financial assistance had come in effect over the years, and this is particularly true of the pension programs where there are a maze of regulations concerning assets, residence, the degree of disability or blindness and provincial and federal responsibilities. In order to eliminate some of these complexities. The Welfare Statutes Amendment Act, 1964 was proclaimed on January 1, 1968. Under the provisions of this Act, no further applications could be accepted for the three remaining pensions, Old Age Assistance and Blind and Disabled Persons Allowances. However, those persons who, at the time of proclamation, were in receipt of pension benefits were and are allowed to continue to receive financial assistance in this form as long as their individual incomes and assets remain within the income ceilings as set by regulation.

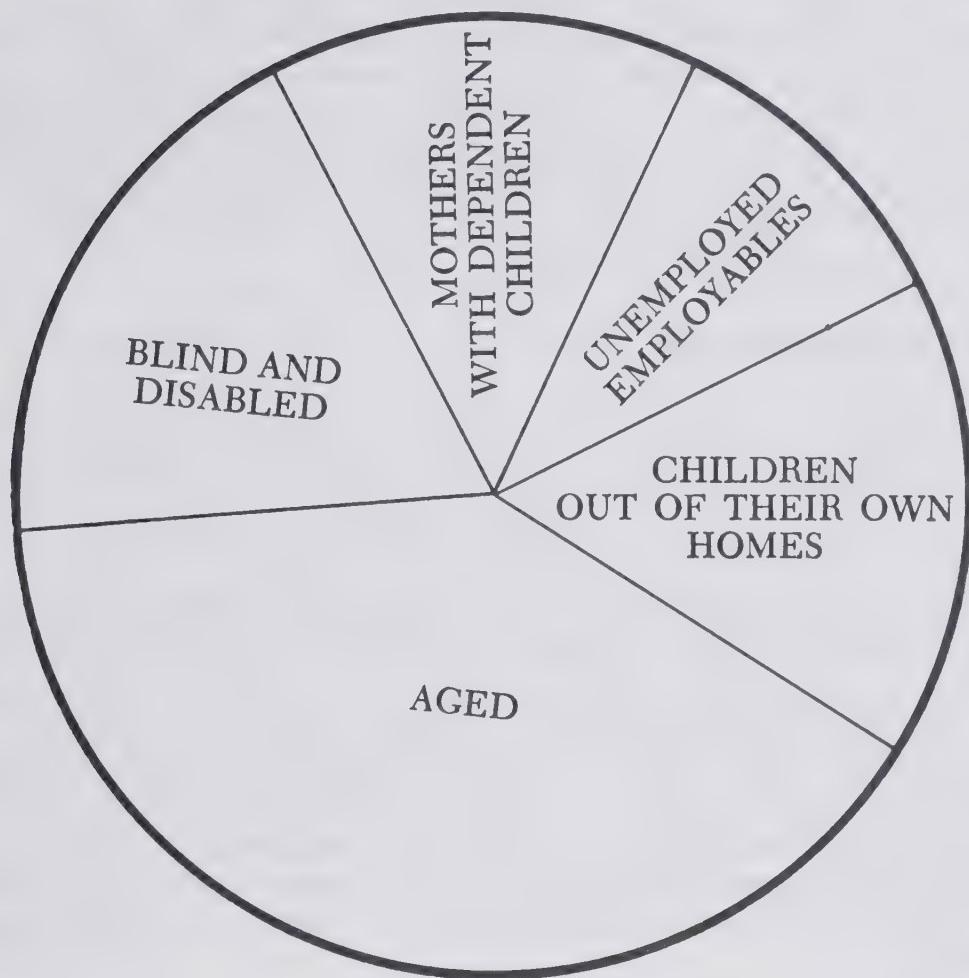
To further simplify the public assistance services, consideration is being given to combining the Social Allowance and Social Assistance programs into one to be known as Social Allowance. This would not only make for more efficient operation within the Public Assistance Branch, but would also add flexibility to the procedures by which assistance is given to the person in need of short-term help.

At this time the responsibilities of the Department of Public Welfare include the provision of financial assistance and rehabilitative

services to unemployed adults who are in need and who are older or are suffering from physical and/or mental ill health that is likely to continue for more than ninety days, and those who are unable to earn sufficient income because they are single parents caring for dependent children or because they are undertaking rehabilitative courses and cannot earn sufficient for their needs at the same time, and those employable persons who are in need and who are either living in Improvement Districts or have not established residence within a municipality. The Department's services to children include statutory protection services to children in their own homes (with the temporary exception of the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary) and the supervision, placement and total financial care of all those who become wards of the crown. As putative fathers, deserting husbands and neglectful parents of temporary wards have a legal financial responsibility for their dependents, this Department must ensure that this responsibility is met whenever possible. In order to combat the causes that lead to family breakdown, the Department has been given the responsibility of encouraging preventive services within the Province. The importance of the undertaking cannot be overstated. The increasing number of children in care, the growing number of single parent families on assistance, the large group of children born out of wedlock, school "drop outs", etc., indicate an urgent need for services that will help the individual or family cope with a society that appears to be having a divisive effect on family living.

As the problems that lead to these unhappy situations occur within the community, the municipalities in Alberta have been given the opportunity under the provisions of the Preventive Social Services Act to enter into agreements with the Minister to provide services suited to the needs of a given municipality, or group of municipalities. Eighty per cent of the actual and administrative costs of any approved preventive program is returned to the participating municipality or group of municipalities.

Municipalities also continue to be responsible for the provision of "material aid" to their residents who are in need, who are not eligible for provincial assistance. Residence in this connection is attained by a person residing in a municipality on a self-supporting basis for twelve months immediately prior to making application. Eighty per cent of the costs of such aid is returned to the municipality concerned on submission of an itemized account accompanied by a schedule on which the assistance has been based. In the great majority of cases, municipalities have accepted the provincial scale of food and clothing as being applicable within their individual areas. Under the terms of the Canada Assistance Plan, the provision of assistance must be based on the concept of "need" in order that such expenditures may be shared with the Federal Government.

FAMILY UNITS AND INDIVIDUALS

The worth of a department of public welfare is difficult to measure; it cannot be assessed in the usual terms of dollars spent or dollars received, but in the intangible area of families that have been assisted towards independence and self-respect, children that have been placed in secure and loving homes, unmarried mothers that have been helped in making realistic and definite plans for their children and themselves, and older citizens who have been provided with economic and comfortable accommodation. Though no department or agency can remake people or totally change their circumstances, this Department has endeavored to carry out its legislative responsibilities in such a manner that those persons in need of its services would be helped efficiently and humanely.

As in the past the Department is very much indebted to the many dedicated members of its staff who have given freely of their time, energy and specialized knowledge towards the maintaining of the services of the Department.

CHILD WELFARE BRANCH

The Child Welfare Branch has the legislative responsibility to provide protective services to children, with the temporary exception of the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary; counselling and other services to unmarried mothers; the placement, supervision and maintenance of children who have been made wards of the Crown and all adoptive services within the Province of Alberta. To carry out these responsibilities three Divisions have been set up within the Branch; Protection, Adoption and Ward Care.

Protection Division

Protection services are basic to the work of the Branch. These include investigation into all allegations of neglect and taking whatever action is necessary for the protection of the child. Financial assistance, home-maker services and family counselling are some of the measures that may be used to keep the family functioning as a unit. If no reasonable alternative can be found, protection services will include the removal of the child from the home and subsequent court hearing. During a period of temporary wardship every effort must be made to help the parents overcome the problems that led to neglect in order that the child(ren) may be returned to their care as soon as possible. Temporary wardship may continue for three years and at the end of this period a decision must be made to return the child to his home or to recommend permanent wardship. A permanent ward may be placed in a treatment setting, foster home or where practical may be adopted.

The Division must ensure that Temporary and Permanent Wardship Orders are legally correct and that where possible Maintenance Orders are made. During the year under review 1,179 children were made wards through the Courts, 950 temporary wardships were extended and 373 temporary wards were made permanent wards through District Court action.

Counselling services were made available to any unmarried mother at her request. In the 1967/68 fiscal year 3,577 children were born out of wedlock, 1,316 of whom were surrendered for adoption by Surrender and Consent. A large number of other illegitimate children were made wards through court processes.

Adoption Division

In Alberta all adoption procedures, including the processing of adoption applications, the placement and supervision of wards of the Crown during the probationary year and the legal processes for the completion of adoption of wards and those other children who are placed privately by their parents(s), lie solely within the jurisdiction of the Child Welfare Branch. These services are provided without charge through the Adoption Division.

The Child Welfare Act, 1966 gave more flexibility to the adoption placement program by providing the means whereby an unmarried mother when surrendering her child may state (1) she has no preference as to the religious faith in which she wishes the child to be brought up, (2) she has a religious preference but does not wish this to prevent the earliest possible placement of the child for adoption, or (3) she has a definite religious preference. In the latter case after all reasonable efforts have been made for the placement of a child in a home of this faith, the Minister may after a year issue a certificate to this effect and the placement of the child is no longer governed by religious faith. In the 1967/68 fiscal year of the 1,316 children surrendered for adoption by Surrender and Consent, approximately 92% of the mothers chose either preference 1 or 2, and only 8% indicated a definite religious preference. During this period 53 children were placed by Ministerial Certificate.

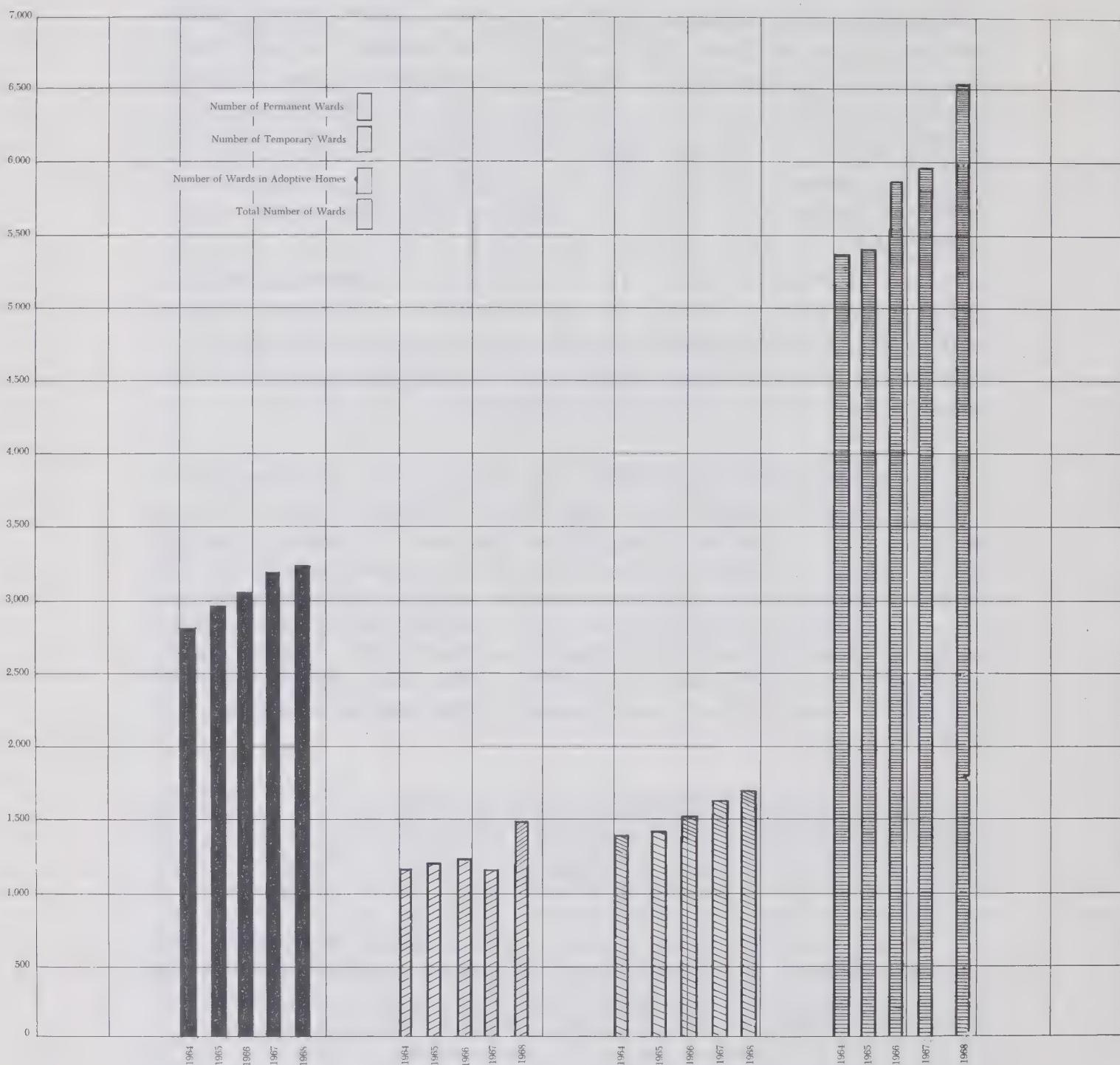
An active publicity program on the need for adoption homes was again conducted this past year through the use of public forums in various centres and wide newspaper, radio and television coverage. This publicity contributed to an increase in adoption applicants sufficient to meet the adoptive needs of the majority of infants coming into care. More encouraging was an unexpectedly good response to the adoption needs of the mixed race child (11% of all wards for adoption in the 1967 calendar year) and the older child. The past three fiscal years indicate an increase in the number of children in adoptive homes:

Children in adoption homes as of March 31, 1966	1,512
Children in adoption homes as of March 31, 1967	1,579
Children in adoption homes as of March 31, 1968	1,794

During the year under review, 1,600 children were placed for adoption through the Department (326 more children than in the previous year); 1,287 ward adoptions and 632 private adoptions were completed, making a total of 1,919 adoption petitions processed.

The adoption placements for the past five calendar years are as follows:

	In Alberta	Out of Alberta	Total
1963	1,136	17	1,153
1964	1,203	15	1,218
1965	1,361	3	1,364
1966	1,336	11	1,347
1967	1,433	15	1,448



The following table outlines the adoption applications received and those processed during the year 1967/68:

Applications received	1,859
Applications approved	1,709
Applications not approved	7
Applications deferred	30
*Applications cancelled	216

(These figures do not balance because of the carry over from the previous year and the number of applications in various stages of preparation for placement.)

*The majority of these are caused by adoption mothers becoming pregnant and cancelling their application before a child has been placed.

The Department is deeply grateful for the co-operation it has received from news media in publicizing the adoptive needs of the children in care and for the interest and concern shown by the adoptive applicants in opening their homes to a child on a permanent basis.

Ward Care Division

The Ward Care Division is directly responsible for the placement, supervision, and maintenance of all wards who are not under the supervision of the Adoption Division and for the foster home program.

The number of children coming into and continuing in care is as follows:

Children in care as of March 31, 1967	5,965
Children in care as of March 31, 1968	6,542
Total number of children made wards through the Courts April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968	1,179
Total number of children made wards by Surrender and Indenture April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968	1,316
Total number of Temporary Wardships renewed or extended	950
Permanent Wardships cancelled by Order in Council	94
Temporary Wardships cancelled	424

Each foster mother caring for a ward is paid a monthly rate, as well as a clothing allowance for each child. School supplies and prescription drugs are also provided by the Department. Medical, hospital, chiropractic and optometric and dental care are met by means of the Alberta Health Plan or a Treatment Services card.

Continuing efforts are being made in all the regional offices to locate and process foster home applications to meet the expanding need and in particular the need for foster homes for mixed race and

handicapped children, for adolescents and larger family groups. These children require foster parents with exceptional abilities. Many foster parents have been able to accept a child or children with unique and difficult problems and have been able to help the child(ren) grow and progress satisfactorily.

Foster home associations are now active in the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary and at Blairmore and Barrhead. These associations have been initiated by the foster parents themselves so that they may share experiences and learn more about the needs of the children in their care. They have arranged for specialists in child care to discuss various aspects of foster home care. Not only are the foster parents finding the associations personally helpful in their relationships with their own foster children but they are active in recruiting other foster homes in the community.

Number of children in foster homes as of March 31, 1968	3,732
Number of children in institutions (including mental defectives and all foster homes with four or more children.)	810

In addition there are sixty children in free foster homes, one hundred and twenty-eight in their parents' home under supervision and eighteen adolescents gainfully employed and paying their own maintenance.

The opening of the Diagnostic and Assessment Centre in July, 1967 has fulfilled the important requirement for an adequate assessment of the needs of a child with problems. The specialized institutional settings, such as Marydale, Roper Hull Home, Don Bosco House, Villa Maria, Mapleridge, continue to help meet the need of the older child who cannot fit into a foster home setting.

Number of children in care for the past five years, exclusive of those in adoption homes:

	No. of Permanent Wards	No. of Temporary Wards
As of March 31, 1964	2,805	1,178
As of March 31, 1965	2,920	1,190
As of March 31, 1966	3,055	1,218
As of March 31, 1967	3,202	1,184
As of March 31, 1968	3,266	1,482

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BRANCH

The Public Assistance Branch continues to have the legislative responsibility of meeting the financial needs of those persons in the Province who for various reasons are unable to provide for themselves.

The steady increase in the numbers of such persons indicates the large number of older people who have been unable to make provision for their retirement years, the increasing number of persons who are physically and/or mentally disabled, the growing segment of society which has suffered marital breakdown and a changing employment situation. Of those assisted through the Social Allowance program in the 1967/68 fiscal year, it has been estimated that approximately 28% are in need because of age, 34% owing to some physical and/or mental disability and 38% are mothers with dependent children.

Of the total public assistance caseload, about 10% could be considered in the technically employable group. During the coming year a statistical breakdown of all recipients in regard to age, education, training, etc., is being planned with the aid of the Data Centre. It is expected that this information, which will be available on a continuing basis, will be of much help in planning future programs within the Department.

Municipalities continue to be responsible for meeting the material needs of their indigent residents who do not qualify for provincial aid. Residence in this connection is attained by a person having resided within a municipal area on a self-supporting basis for twelve months immediately prior to making application, and continues for ninety days only after a person moves out of the responsible municipality. At the end of this period, if there is continuing need such a person becomes a provincial responsibility. Before receiving the usual reimbursement of 80% of municipal welfare costs from the provincial government, each municipality during the past fiscal year has been required to submit a schedule for approval by the Public Welfare Commission from which it calculated the food and clothing needs of municipal welfare recipients. Such a schedule is a necessity under the provisions of the Canada Assistance Plan in order for Alberta to share these costs with the federal government. In the majority of instances the municipalities have accepted in principle the provincial scale of food and clothing as being applicable to the situation in the individual municipality.

SOCIAL ALLOWANCE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION

The Social Allowance program has been designed to meet the financial needs of a person who cannot earn sufficient income for his own needs and those of any dependants by reason of age or mental or physical incapacity or ill health, or because he is a parent having the sole custody of a dependent child or because he is undertaking a rehabilitative course. Aid is also available to children in the home

of a guardian when the parent(s) is unable to care for them by reason of death, ill health or demonstrated inability to function adequately in the parental role.

During the coming fiscal year it is planned to combine the two programs in this Division, Social Allowance and Social Assistance, into one to be known as Social Allowance. When this is done, the Social Allowance program will include persons in the above categories and those other persons who are in need, and who are without residence in any municipality. This change is being contemplated in part so that all persons in need, whether for a short or long term, may be considered on the same basis and also because it will add some administrative flexibility to the Social Assistance program.

Benefits in both programs are based on a review of the applicant's income and necessary expenditures. Where it can be shown there are insufficient resources to meet the basic needs of the family unit, its income will be supplemented to that extent. Basic needs include food, shelter, clothing, utilities, fuel, personal and household incidentals and any other items that are basic to health and decency. Except in those rare instances where the family has shown itself incapable of handling its own finances or in those cases where the need is expected to be temporary only, a Social Allowance is provided on a cash basis with the monthly cheque made payable to the head of the family. As the cheque is issued from the Data Processing Centre, there may be a period of one or two months before a recipient receives his first monthly cheque. In the meantime his needs will be met by the regional office. A trustee or the voucher system will be used where there is definite indication of family mismanagement of funds. The medical and hospital needs of a payroll recipient are met by means of the Alberta Health Plan; other health services, including dental care, eye glasses, etc., are provided through a Treatment Services card and prescription drugs are authorized through a stub attached to the monthly cheque.

The number of family units receiving Social Allowance by cheque from April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968 is as follows:

1967	Number of Family Units	1968	Number of Family Units
April	13,625	January	14,265
May	13,752	February	14,395
June	13,903	March	14,386
July	14,096		
August	14,205		
September	14,323		
October	14,272		
November	14,329		
December	14,434		

On March 31, 1968, in addition to the above there were 635 family heads in receipt of hospital and medical benefits only and 3,348 receiving Social Allowance by voucher.

During the 1967/68 fiscal year the average turnover of persons receiving Social Allowance by cheque was 375 closures and 443 new cases each month, as compared to 332 closures and 479 new cases monthly in 1966/67. The number of monthly closures is at least partly attributed to the Department's rehabilitative program. Though it is difficult to ascertain the causes of the drop in the average number of new cases opened each month, it would appear to reflect the impact of the Federal Government's Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement and the Canada Pension Plan.

Following certain criteria which have been devised to help the worker in selecting persons with the potential to benefit from the services that may be made available to them, an average of 35 new cases each month were chosen for specialized counselling and other rehabilitative services. Their problems are given as emotional, physical, vocational, educational or medical. There was an average of 296 persons receiving special services each month during the past fiscal year, and an average of 16 were rehabilitated each month.

The number of children who have been assisted outside their own homes under the Guardian Social Allowance program in the past fiscal year is as follows:

1967	Number of Children	1968	Number of Children
April	430	January	516
May	455	February	518
June	454	March	503
July	480		
August	488		
September	490		
October	475		
November	485		
December	502		

The Social Assistance program is designed to care for the financial and other needs of those persons who do not come under the provisions of the Social Allowance legislation and who are not residents of a municipality. These are persons who would generally be considered employable, if there were work available suited to their employment and/or educational backgrounds.

Owing to a change in the employment picture across Canada, the number of individuals and families requiring assistance through this program has increased in the past year. During the 1966/67 fiscal year, the average of cases each month was 1,656; in 1967/68 the average was 2,186. The number of family units who have been cared for each month under the program is as follows:

1967	Number of Family Units	1968	Number of Family Units
April -----	2,000	January -----	2,713
May -----	1,971	February -----	2,964
June -----	2,049	March -----	3,022
July -----	1,576		
August -----	1,690		
September -----	1,706		
October -----	1,898		
November -----	2,185		
December -----	2,460		

Benefits are provided by means of the voucher system and include the basic items previously mentioned. No medical card is supplied and any necessary care of this nature is provided on an individual basis, as in any other family need.

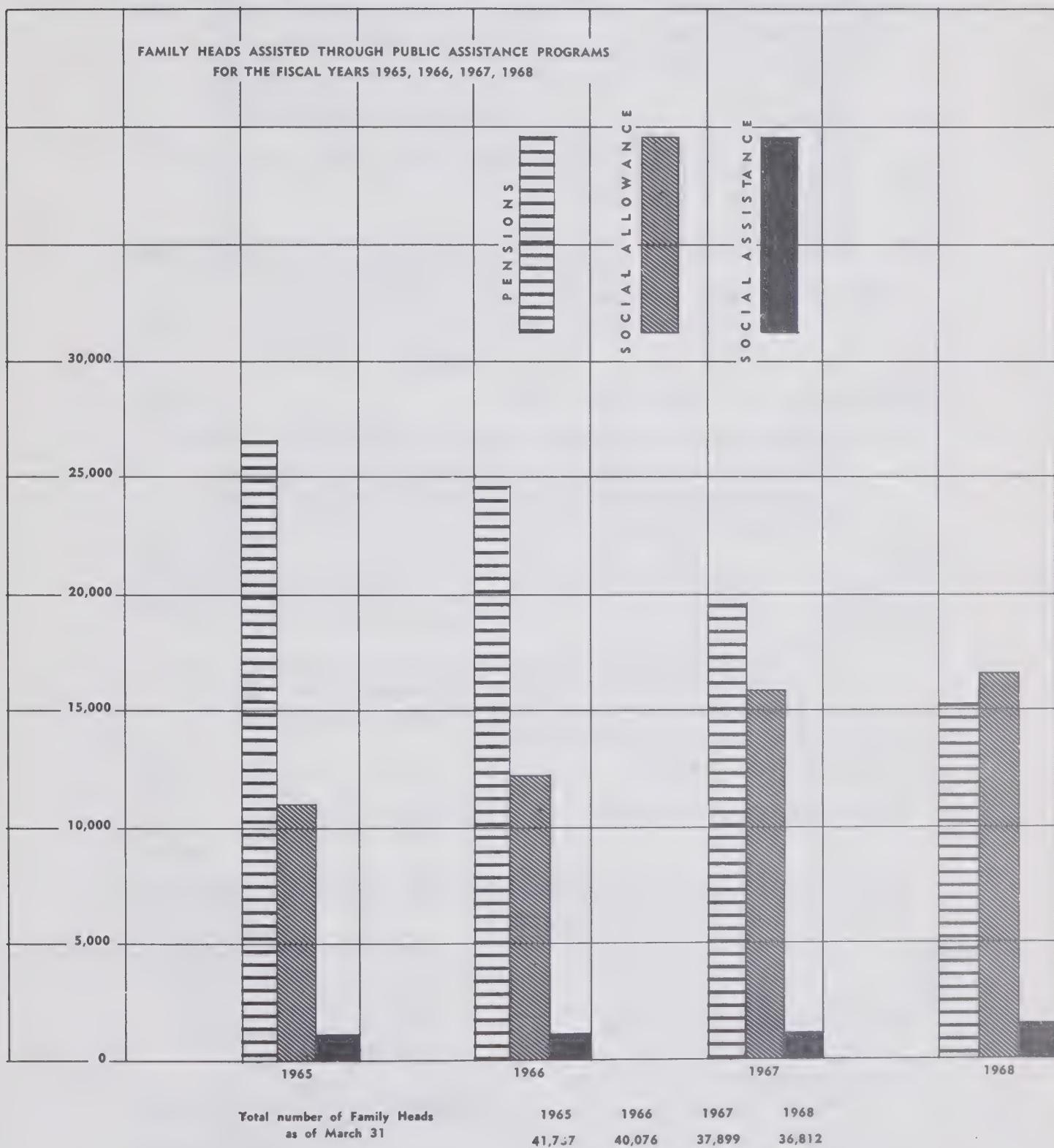
The number of family units who were assisted through the various municipalities, exclusive of improvement districts, during the month of March, 1968 was 2,035. The total cost of the municipal financial assistance program during the fiscal year under review was \$2,174,780.63, which was \$265,015.88 more than the previous year. Of this total, \$1,692,509.76, was returned to the municipalities, leaving the cost to them of \$482,270.87.

PENSIONS

In January, 1968, the Welfare Statutes Amendment Act, 1964 was proclaimed discontinuing the three remaining pensions programs, Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances and Disabled Person's Allowances, as far as new applicants were concerned. Those who would formerly have been eligible for those benefits are now considered under the Social Allowance regulations, where benefits are payable on the basis of need rather than means. Those in receipt of pension benefits at the time of proclamation were given the privilege of continuing to receive financial assistance in this manner as long as their individual incomes and other eligibility factors remain within the ceilings set by regulation. The cost of the administration of these pensions continues to be borne by the Province with the actual amount expended on the pensions being shared as follows:

	Federal Government	Provincial Government
Old Age Assistance -----	50%	50%
Blind Persons' Allowances	75%	25%
Disabled Persons' Allowance -----	50%	50%

In addition to the basic pension benefits, each pensioner is supplied with hospital, medical, ambulance, prescription drug and prosthetic coverage through the Alberta Health Plan, options A and B. Dental care, eye glasses and other health needs not covered by the Alberta Health Plan are met by means of a Treatment Services card.



Statistics for the Fiscal Year April 1967 to March 1968

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Applications received	1,327
Applications pending from previous year	150
Applications granted	1,169
Applications rejected	
Transfer of assets	0
Not of age	53
Income	111
Not sufficient residence	3
Refused information	0
Application withdrawn	42
Died	8
Other reasons	12
Applications under consideration	229
	79
	1,477
Pensioners as at March 31st, 1967	3,617
Add: Pensioners granted from April 1st, 1967	
to March 31st, 1968	1,169
Pensioners transferred to Alberta	29
Pensioners reinstated	43
	1,241
	4,858
Deduct: Pensioners died	81
Pensioners suspended	125
Pensioners transferred from Alberta	36
Pensioners transferred to Old Age Security	2,906
	3,148
Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31st, 1968	1,710
	1,710
Total amount paid to pensioners in Alberta	\$2,600,672.92
Less: Total amount of refunds	42,155.08
	\$2,558,517.84
Add: Amount paid to other provinces	\$23,924.83
Less: Amount received from other provinces	\$18,466.03
	5,458.80
	\$2,563,976.64

BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCES

Applications received	38
Applications pending from previous year	5
Applications granted	27
Applications rejected	
Not of age	0
Not able to meet blind test	5
Assets	4
Applications withdrawn	3
Not sufficient residence	0
	12
Applications still under consideration	4
	43
Blind Pensioners as at March 31st, 1967	412
Add: Pensions granted from April 1st, 1967 to March 31st, 1968	27
Pensioners transferred from other provinces	4
Pensioners reinstated	9
	40
	452
Deduct: Pensioners deceased	10
Pensions suspended	29
Pensions transferred to other provinces	7
Pensions transferred to Old Age Security	30
	76
Total Blind Pensioners as of March 31st, 1968	376
Total amount paid to Blind Pensioners in Alberta	\$350,918.96
Less: Total amount of refunds	\$5,962.82
	\$344,956.14
Add: Amount paid to other provinces	\$3,772.80
Less: Amount received from other provinces	\$5,060.39
	1,287.59
	\$343,668.55

DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCES

Applications received	434
Applications pending from previous year	25
Applications granted	191
Applications rejected	
Lack of residence	1
Incomplete applications	8
Applications withdrawn	7
Not of age	4
Income	27
Not sufficiently disabled	180
Deceased	5
In mental institutions	1

In auxiliary hospitals	9	242
Applications still under consideration		26
		<u>459</u>
Pensioners as at March 31st, 1967		1,931
Add: Pensions granted from April 1st, 1967		
to March 31st, 1968	191	
Pensions reinstated	60	
Pensions transferred to Alberta	14	265
		<u>2,196</u>
Deduct: Pensioners deceased	25	
Pensioners suspended	215	
Pensions transferred to the Federal from		
the Provincial payroll	0	
Pensions transferred from Alberta	30	
Transferred to Old Age Security	1	271
		<u>1,925</u>
Total pensioners as at March 31st, 1968		1,925
Total amount paid under the Disabled Persons' Act	\$1,727,865.42	
Less: Total amount of refunds	\$35,456.38	
Amount received from		
other provinces	<u>\$28,075.18</u>	63,531.56
		1,664,333.86
Add: Amount paid to other provinces		30,771.98
		<u>\$1,695,105.84</u>

DISABLED PERSONS' PENSIONS

Pensioners as at March 31st, 1967	539	
Pensions reinstated from April 1st, 1967		
to March 31st, 1968	8	
Deduct pensions cancelled		136
Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31st, 1968	411	
Total amount paid under the Disabled Persons'		
Pension Act	\$354,003.56	
Less total amount of refunds	3,991.42	
		<u>\$350,012.14</u>

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31st, 1967	0	
Pensions reinstated from April 1st, 1967		
to March 31st, 1968	0	
Deduct: Pensions cancelled		0
Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31st, 1968	0	
Total amount paid in Widows' Pensions in Alberta		Nil
Less total amount of refunds	<u>\$342.72</u>	
		<u>\$342.72</u>

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES

Total amount paid to pensioners in Alberta	\$2,032,441.64
Less: Amount of year's refunds	30,228.38
	<hr/>
	\$2,002,213.26
Add: Amount paid to British Columbia for Alberta pensioners residing there	\$14,254.89
Less: Amount received from British Columbia for their pensioners residing in residing in Alberta	\$1,420.04
	<hr/>
Total cost to the Province of Alberta	12,834.85
	<hr/>
	\$2,015,048.11

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES

Net expenditure for the year 1967/68	\$218,860.00
Mothers assisted for full or portion of year	316
Children assisted for full or portion of year	507
Average allowance per family for year	692.59
Average allowance per child for year	431.08
Average number of children per family	1.60
Reinstatements	0
Cancellations	76
Mothers on payroll as at March 31st, 1968	207
Children on payroll as at March 31st, 1968	336
Transfers to Social Allowance	33

WELFARE HOMES AND INSTITUTIONS BRANCH

The Welfare Homes Act provides the legislative authority for the licensing and maintaining of standards in homes and institutions in the Province of Alberta and for the acquisition of homes and institutions when special needs must be met. Under the provisions of the Homes for the Aged Act, senior citizens homes continue to be provided where and when necessary within budgetary limitations. In order to carry out these legislative functions, the Welfare Homes and Institutions Branch has been divided into three Divisions; one of which is responsible for Single Men's Institutions and Homes for the Aged; another for the Diagnostic and Assessment Centre, Receiving and Unmarried Mothers Homes; and the third for Rosecrest Home and Licensing.

SINGLE MEN'S INSTITUTIONS

A steady demand for the services of the Single Men's Institutions in the Province has continued throughout the past year. Though the figures for the Hostels in Edmonton and Calgary showed little variation from those of the previous fiscal year, there was an increased need for the type of assistance provided at the Gunn and Youngstown institutions. The Hostels in the two cities provide facilities on a short-term basis for employable, homeless men until they are able to find work and become self-supporting, while Gunn and Youngstown provide more permanent care for men in the unemployable category due to age and lack of skills or other reasons.

Construction of a new single men's hostel in Calgary commenced in May, 1967 and it is hoped that it will be completed and ready for occupancy in the fall of 1968. Additional beds were placed in Youngstown Home this summer and further expansion is also contemplated for the Gunn Welfare Centre.

Social workers have again proven very effective during the year in the two hostels and succeeded in placing 353 men directly into employment, 245 others were referred for jobs and subsequently left the hostel.

The average monthly figures of men cared for at the four institutions is as follows:

	Edmonton Hostel	Calgary Hostel	Gunn Welfare Centre	Youngstown Home
1967				
April	474	184	78	43
May	456	166	68	39
June	361	143	63	38
July	365	167	62	42
August	390	164	60	38
September	330	135	59	41
October	397	180	70	39
November	522	212	83	41
December	571	244	93	42
1968				
January	640	229	92	41
February	630	216	93	40
March	625	224	88	41

HALFWAY HOUSE

This institution provides supervised accommodation for fourteen male alcoholics who have been referred from the Division of Alcoholism and who are in treatment through that Division. One of the conditions of residence is that this treatment be maintained as prescribed, which is usually for a two to three weeks period. Once treatment has been discontinued and employment has been found, the men generally leave the House, but arrangements may be made for a continued stay, on request, by the payment of a room and board rate of \$75.00 per month. Two counsellors are available from this Department to help the men with employment and other problems. Though complete statistics are not available on the number of men who have remained sober and in employment, it has been found that the chances of a successful rehabilitation are particularly good when a man has some work skill that leads to more stable employment. There is seldom an empty bed in the House, and frequently it is necessary to make placement elsewhere. As a result of this, the operation at Halfway House has been under review during the past year with a view to possible expansion.

HOMES FOR THE AGED

The senior citizens' home program continues to serve its purpose well. One new home was opened at Sylvan Lake on June 18th, 1967. This newly designed home has thirty single rooms and ten double rooms and provides living accommodation for fifty senior citizens in pleasant surroundings without an institutional atmosphere. Another new modern home, similar in construction to the Sylvan Lake lodge, was officially opened in Grande Prairie on June 6th, 1967. This home replaced the older type of home which was taken over by the Department and brought under the program in 1959. Construction commenced late in 1967 on fourteen cottage-type accommodation units at the following locations: Drumheller, Lethbridge, Barrhead, West-

lock, Vegreville, Vermilion, Smoky Lake and Camrose. These units will provide accommodation for fifty-six married couples in house-keeping units. Two more senior citizens' lodges, with accommodation for fifty in each lodge, will be built in 1968. One home will be located at Lamont and the other at Medicine Hat. This will be the second senior citizen's home for Medicine Hat.

The program, as at March 31st, 1968, had advanced as follows:

Rural homes built by the Department	51
Lodges to be constructed in 1968	2
Lodges taken over by the Department and brought under the program (Red Deer, Wainwright and Sedgewick)	3
Urban lodges built by the Department:	
Edmonton	7
Calgary	8
	<u>71</u>
Self Contained Units in Calgary (completed)	
120 double suites	240
72 single suites	72
44 double units taken over from the Calgary Lions Club	88
	<u>400</u>
Self Contained Units in Edmonton (completed)	
140 double suites	280
56 single suites	56
	<u>336</u>
14 self contained cottages under construction in rural areas with accommodation in each cottage for 8 persons	112
Total accommodation for senior citizens	<u>4,408</u>

DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTRE

The Diagnostic and Treatment Centre was opened on July 24th, 1967, at which time the boys who were in the South Side Boys' Home were transferred to the new location. During the first eight months of operation, 74 wards were admitted to the Diagnostic Units and 104 to the Receiving Home Cottages. A number of these children came from foster homes, some directly from their own homes, others from institutions and a few from unsuccessful adoption placements. To date only two cottages have been opened, with a third to be ready for occupancy later in 1968. The two diagnostic units are in full operation.

The three receiving home cottages were originally conceived as normal receiving home settings for the temporary and emergent care of an apprehended child. However, it has been found since opening the Centre that many of the children admitted have been removed from foster homes and other placements and are emotionally disturbed to the extent that the services of the diagnostic units are necessary.

The cottages and the diagnostic units, therefore, are being considered as one complex.

A school system is operated at the Centre by the Edmonton Public School Board, with eight full-time and one part-time teacher employed, as well as the Principal of Institutional Services having an office at the Centre. A nurse has also been added to the staff, to complete a well-rounded treatment team of medical, educational and any other necessary service.

As an extension service for the centre, four group homes in the City of Edmonton, three for boys and one for girls, have been acquired and are in operation. There are also two group homes in Calgary. These will be used as an outlet for the Diagnostic Centre in Edmonton, as well as to accommodate wards in the Calgary area, possibly some of whom will come from the William Roper Hull Home.

As too few children have been discharged from the Centre, it is too early to attempt to assess its success. However, it would appear to be fulfilling its purpose in that several of the boys have been transferred to foster homes, returned to their own homes or admitted to one of the group homes.

CHILDREN'S RECEIVING HOMES

Lethbridge Receiving Home, which opened on March 16th, 1967, admitted 250 children to the end of March of the fiscal year under review. These children were an assortment of permanent and temporary wards, apprehended children, runaways and others who may have lodged overnight. The greater percentage of the children to date have been of Indian background. The licensed capacity has been increased from 22 beds to 30 and it serves the areas covered by the Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Blairmore and Brooks Regional Offices.

During the coming fiscal year, with the gradual transfer of protection services from the two major cities to the province, arrangements are also being made for the transfer of their receiving home facilities, a total of 127 beds. The Cities of Edmonton and Calgary have agreed to continue to operate these shelters for a year, with the only change being the admitting will be done by the staff of the Department. In many of the other centres throughout the province, private parties are being encouraged to operate a receiving home on a contract per diem basis.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS' HOMES

Woodside Home, Edmonton: Woodside Home is a group of cottages providing accommodation for the unmarried mother who can benefit from a family-type living experience in which she can find privacy, acceptance and companionship. Four cottages are now complete with a total capacity of 38 beds. During the past year the Home

cared for 118 girls, with an average stay per resident of 55 days. This Home is staffed by a supervisor, a nurse who is assistant supervisor, a clerk typist, six housemothers and two people on staff from the Department of Public Works, as well as a part-time group worker. The group worker has been a very valuable addition to the staff and works with each cottage, including the housemother, as a group.

Spruce Cliff Home, Calgary: This Home, consisting of two cottages and administration building and garage, opened for operation in the fall of 1967. To date, 42 girls have been cared for, with the home being filled to near capacity at all times. The total capacity is for 18 girls, however, there is room for expansion if this is considered necessary. The home is identical to Woodside in the type of accommodation provided and in its operation.

Pineview Home, Edmonton: This home is owned by the Provincial Government and leased to the Sisters of Misericorde at a nominal rate of \$1.00 per year. It continues to operate with a capacity of 38 girls. A total of 176 girls were cared for at Pineview during the past year, with an average stay of 55 days per girl.

HILLTOP HOUSE

Hilltop House is a facility designed for the accommodation of sixteen women eighteen years and over who are not accompanied by children. Admission is limited to those persons who by reason of a problem, such as alcoholism, drug addiction, employment difficulties due to lack of knowledge of procedures, jail releases, etc., may benefit from the environment of this home and its services. In the second complete year of operation, Hilltop House registered 332 admissions, 190 of these being first admissions and 142 repeats. Those who are able pay a daily rate of \$3.00. Many of these women come from Fort Saskatchewan Gaol and other gaols, penitentiaries, city police cells or are referred by the many other agencies in the City of Edmonton. Many of these in turn are referred to the Alberta Hospital, the Division of Alcoholism of the Department of Public Health, the John Howard Society, the regional offices of the Department, the City Welfare Department, hospitals and other organizations within the city. The staff at Hilltop House attend city police court daily, have weekly meetings at Fort Saskatchewan Gaol and continually visit hospitals in the city and Alberta Hospital. There have been occasional exceptions to the eighteen years minimum age for admittance where a sixteen or seventeen year old girl has been accompanied by an older sister or where she has the maturity to benefit from the services available. Though it is impossible to give complete statistics on the number of women permanently rehabilitated through the services of the House, 186 found employment in the past year and many others are doing well in their own homes.

ROSECREST HOME

Rosecrest Home, with a total capacity of 72, continues to serve as a receiving unit for infants who are to be placed for adoption and others who require an extended period of medical observation. Children with multiple handicaps who do not require 24 hour nursing care are placed in other accommodation when possible. During the year there have been 184 admissions, 182 discharges and 1 death.

LICENSING

Under the jurisdiction of The Welfare Homes Act, 1963, this division processes applications from individuals, agencies and organizations who wish to provide part or full time care for four or more adults or children.

During the 1967/68 fiscal year, 366 licences were issued, of which 68 were new, 288 were renewals and 10 were revisions. There were 110 new applications received, 63 files cancelled and 8 files transferred to the Department of Education or to the foster home division of the Child Welfare Branch.

There are now 30 children's institutions, six of which are group homes owned and operated by the Department of Public Welfare, and 52 licensed foster homes providing full time care for four or more children.

The increased demand for day care services is reflected in a comparison of licensed day care services in operation for the past three years:

	1966	1967	1968
Day Nurseries	46	59	72
Play Schools	65	84	94
Nursery Schools	91	75	102

This division also processes licensing applications from the 69 senior citizens' lodges, as well as the 23 private homes offering care for elderly persons who are not in need of special nursing services. Five licensed homes in Edmonton and Calgary provide services for unmarried mothers.

SOCIAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

*"Alberta is the first province in Canada in which the municipal and provincial governments are co-operating in a province-wide program of preventive services, designed to develop social resources. Social resources are activities which are available to all members of a community to allow them to enrich their physical, mental, spiritual and social well-being. The purpose of developing these resources to the full is to give every Alberta family the opportunity to live more happily, more creatively and to prevent family breakdown wherever possible."**

This is a concise statement of the intent of the Preventive Social Service legislation, which relates directly to the government's position on Human Resource Development as contained in the White Paper. The Branch approached this fiscal period with the recognition that the Administrative framework in the context of Community Organization philosophy had been achieved and tested in some seven municipal areas. It was referred to as phase one in the developmental design.

The types of projects submitted by the Directors tended to be of a traditional nature such as Homemakers, Day Care and Head Start services which have been tested and adopted in many places. The fundamental difference was the administrative plan allowing for the provision of planning and the addition of public funds to work as a controlled and complementary adjunct to other local resources.

The second phase of development specified the need to develop programs from the local administration base. In the major urban centres the trend is now toward decentralization of services from downtown institutions to the federation of services at the community level. Some realistic beginning has been made in this planning through larger social service departments. Away from the major centres, phase one of the program had pointed out some very specific needs and it was necessary to develop entire programs and locate volunteer leaders. The emphasis which continues to be placed on voluntary programming is more and more evident in program development.

The following shows briefly the relationship between the public and private sectors of service delivery participating in subsidized programs and an indication is offered regarding volunteer program development which Directors have initiated or assisted on a non-funded basis.

* THE ALBERTA STORY, produced by the Publicity Branch, Department of Industry and Development.

Municipal Projects

No. of Projects—25

Total allocation — \$315,891.00

Private Agency Projects

No. of Projects—24

Total allocation — \$391,889.93

In the above figures are included the salaries of municipal Directors which should not specifically be counted as a service project. This would reduce the municipal projects by 13 and the amount allocated to municipalities by \$125,481.66.

Examples of *voluntary* projects stimulated by the Preventive Social Service program with no provincial cost.

Thrift Shop — Camrose
Family Life Education — Westlock
Family Life Education — Devon
Recruitment Youth Leaders — Ft. McMurray
Service Club sponsored Playschool — Fort McMurray
Adult Education — Caslan
Youth Group — Kikino
Community Association — Owl River
Mothers' Group — Kikino
Senior Citizen Drop-In Centre — Medicine Hat
Senior Citizen Group — Westlock
Senior Citizen Group — Camrose
Senior Citizen Group — Bashaw

Many more of the above voluntary type projects are in the process of development and the use of volunteers continues to be emphasized in a variety of ways.

The two new program areas which are becoming evident relate to Family Life Education and Personal Counselling services. These have an exciting potential and a serious challenge to the local communities to come to grips in a positive way with preventive programming. The idea of utilizing lay-counsellors under professional supervision is being examined. This will permit a much more effective deployment of professional expertise which is in such short supply throughout the country.

Another dimension being planned for exploration is the Industrial sector whereby industry can meet some social obligations through better use of existing agencies, the development of professional practices such as pre-retirement programming and the need for such projects as day care services for working mothers with dependent children.

*Drop-In-Centre, Gold and Silver Society, Medicine Hat
(voluntary project)*



Pre-School Class, Kikino



The following pages list the participating municipalities and the actual approved projects in operation at the end of the fiscal year:

MINISTERIAL AGREEMENTS COMPLETED AND FUNDED PROJECTS APPROVED TO MARCH, 1968

AUTHORITY COUNCIL AND PARTICIPANTS

NAME OF PROJECT

City of Calgary	Survey of Day Care Resources and Needs Calgary Homemaker Services Victoria Area Project Family Life Education Leadership Training Course Pre-School Educational Project Family Counselling Services — City of Calgary Community Information and Referral Centre
City of Edmonton	Homemaker Service — City Social Service Social Service Planning Director School Readiness Centre Project Family Life Education Council Community Day Nursery Edmonton Welfare Information Service Homemaker Service — Family Service Bureau Student Volunteer Co-ordinator Day Care Educational Clinic Group and Special Services Unit
City of Red Deer	Family Counsellor Family Service Bureau Homemaker Service
City of Lethbridge	Marital and Family Counselling — Family Life Education Homemaker Services Day Care Study and Survey
City of Medicine Hat	Family Service Head Start Demonstration Program

County of Leduc

New Sarepta
Calmar
Thorsby
Leduc
Devon
Warburg
Breton

Counselling Services
Pre-School Classes Summer 1967
Play Schools

Town of Lac La Biche

Plamondon
Improvement District No. 102
Metis Colony of Kikino
Metis Colony of Caslan

School Readiness Pilot Project –
Kikino East Play School

MINISTERIAL AGREEMENTS COMPLETED

AUTHORITY COUNCIL AND PARTICIPANTS

Town of St. Albert	Preventive Social Service Director
City of Grande Prairie and County No. 1	Preventive Social Service Director
County of Grande Prairie	
Beaverlodge	
Sexsmith	
Hythe	
Town of Fort McMurray and Area around the Town	Preventive Social Service Director
County of Camrose	Preventive Social Service Director
City of Camrose	
Town of Bashaw	
Municipal District of Westlock No. 92	Preventive Social Service Director
Town of Westlock	
Town of Rimbev	
M. D. of Smoky River No. 130	Preventive Social Service Director
Village of Girouxville	
Town of Fahler	
Village of Donnelly	
Town of McLennan	
Town of Grimshaw	
Municipal District of Peace, No. 135	
Village of Berwyn	
County of Ponoka No. 3	
Town of Ponoka	
Town of Rimbev	
County of Lethbridge	
Coaldale	
Town of St. Paul	
Town of Athabasca	
Village of Boyle	
County of Athabasca No. 12	
Village of Bellevue	
Town of Coleman	
Town of Blairmore	
Town of Pincher Creek	
Village of Cowley	
M. D. of Pincher Creek No. 9	
I. D. No. 10	
Total population involved in program	989,615
Total population of the Province	1,497,369

MAINTENANCE AND RECOVERY BRANCH

The Branch has completed its second year of operation. During this second year collections and recovery, in various forms, reached the total of \$1,028,988.63, which is an increase over the previous year of approximately 40%.

During the fiscal year 1967/68, the following payments were recorded:

Received from putative fathers	\$ 220,735.02
(refunded to offset public assistance issued - \$81,844.90)	
Received from husband of deserted and separated women	498,002.57
Paid voluntarily by husband to wives on assistance	224,818.31
Refunds of overpayments	20,843.69
Received from parents of temporary wards	60,432.96
Received under non-ward care agreements	4,156.08
	<hr/>
	\$1,028,988.63

Child Welfare Maintenance

The functions of this Division are in the area of establishing financial liability of parents for the maintenance of their children and taking such action as is necessary in the collection of payments.

In offering a service to unmarried women in the way of bringing about a financial settlement with respect to the expenses incidental to and arising out of the birth of a child and the cost of maintaining the child 499 paternity agreements were made with the putative fathers and 86 affiliation orders were issued. By the terms of the agreements and orders, all payments are made to the Department. The Branch was also engaged in the necessary collection and enforcement procedures. Funds received were disbursed to the mother, for payment to persons who provided services, or directly to persons providing services or paid into the General Revenue Fund of the Province to offset assistance issued to the mothers. About one-third of the money collected from putative fathers was paid into the General Revenue Fund. The balance was paid to cover expenses, a large portion of which would otherwise have been paid from public funds.

Where children are temporarily committed to the care of the Department, the Juvenile Court may order the parents to pay a monthly sum to the Department to be applied against the cost of maintaining the children. This Division is responsible for the col-

lection of such monies and for the initiation of enforcement action should this be necessary.

In instances where children are in the care of the Department by agreement between the parents and the Department, the agreement may also set out the financial obligations of the parents in providing for the support of the child. The necessary procedures are followed in collecting such payments.

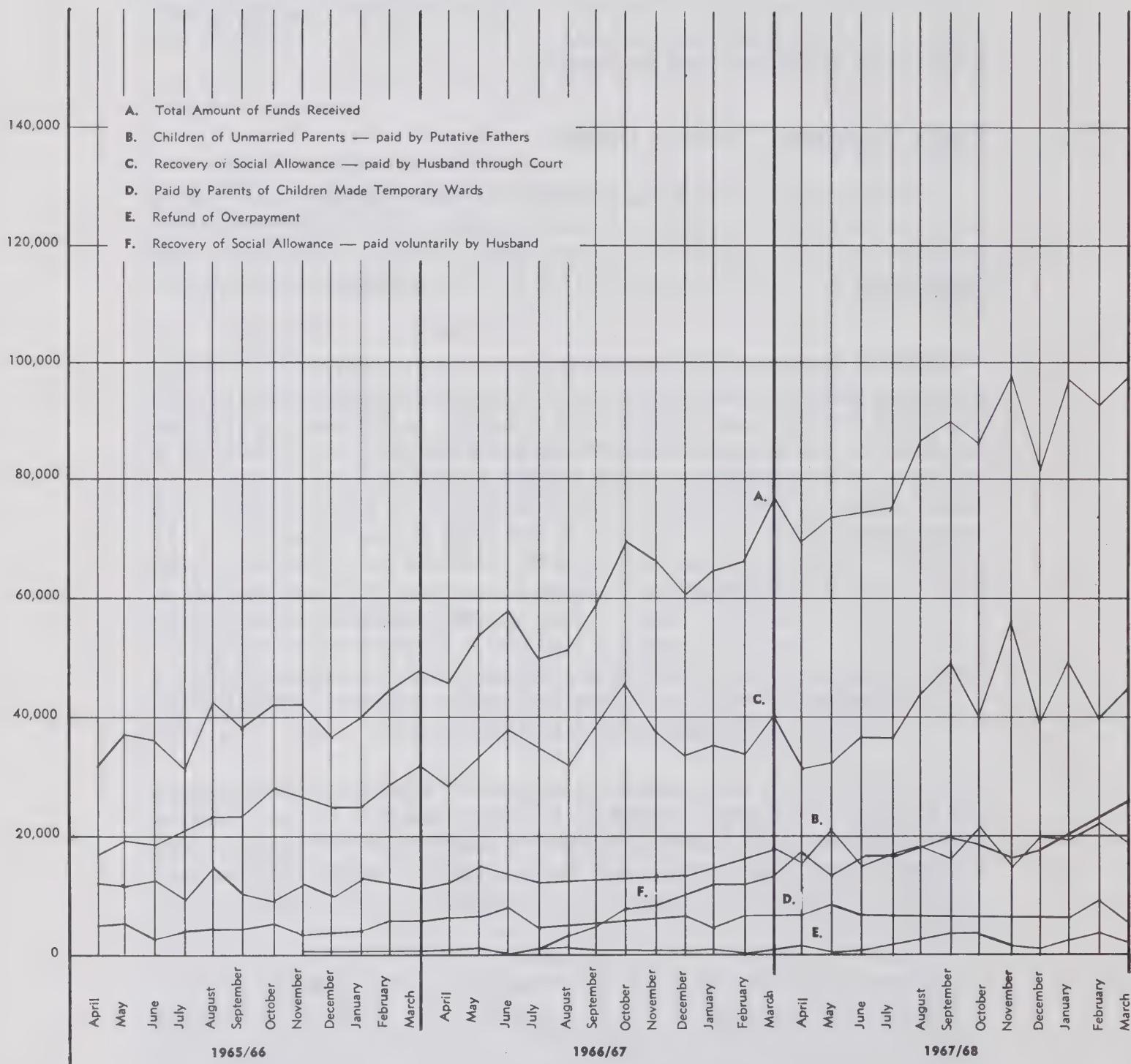
Public Assistance Recovery Division

The responsibilities of this Division are those of taking such action as is necessary to require husbands, parents and other persons to provide for their dependants to the best of their ability while the dependants are being maintained by public assistance issued by the Department.

Where there is an order or other commitment in existence, arrangements are made to have appropriate enforcement action initiated, when necessary, and to make arrangements whereby maintenance payments are paid to the Department. Where no order or commitment is in existence, arrangements are made to have applications for maintenance orders made to the courts having jurisdiction in such matters with arrangements also made to have monies paid to the Department. In instances where wives with dependent children are separated from their husbands the Department will endeavor to effect a reconciliation, if possible, to avoid the need of issuing assistance and subsequently recovering maintenance from the husband. In many instances where reconciliation is not possible arrangements are made for the payment of maintenance directly to the wife by the husband whereby the need for public assistance is substantially reduced.

When children are in the care of persons other than their parents and financial assistance is required to meet the needs of the children, under circumstances where temporary wardship is not appropriate, arrangements are made whereby the parents will pay to the Department a monthly sum of money to be applied against the cost of assistance issued.

When it is ascertained that the circumstances of a public assistance recipient have changed in such a manner that their requirements were less than the amount of assistance issued, they are called upon to repay any excess amount they have received. Their obligation to do so is set out formally in a Refund Agreement. This Division is responsible for the making of agreements, collection under the terms of payment and taking such enforcement action as is necessary.



METIS AREA REHABILITATION

The 1967/68 fiscal year was another year of slow but definite progress on the Colonies. More children and adults are obtaining the education and/or training that will help them to become self-supporting, more interest and independence is being shown in the self-governing of the Colonies and more families are endeavoring to improve their homes. One of the hindering factors to the continuing development of the Colonies and the people on them has been the employment situation in the surrounding areas. In common with the rest of Alberta, and indeed the rest of Canada, there has been less demand for workers in all categories except the highly skilled.

During the year through the Preventive Social Services program at Lac La Biche, a pre-school trial project was initiated on the Kikino Colony with twenty-four children in attendance. Their subsequent quick and easy adjustment to school life at Lac La Biche has attested to the value of such programs and it is hoped that in time they will be in effect on all Colonies.

Also during the period under review, the Department of Lands and Forests, with the co-operation of this Branch, constructed an air strip at Gift Lake using local labor. This is to be used to facilitate the moving of highly trained and efficient fire fighting crews (30 men in all) from the Colony to forest fires in other areas. In addition to this one settler is employed from early spring to late fall as a look-out man at the local tower.

The total population on the Colonies was somewhat lower than in the previous year, 2,455 as compared to 2,506. On the total, 1,483 were children, 889 of whom were attending school.

Agriculture

Approximately 4,000 acres of crop were seeded by the settlers at Paddle Prairie. Good growing weather gave promise of an exceptionally good crop, but rain and snow in the harvesting period resulted in a lower yield than was expected. With the exception of Paddle Prairie, the majority of the crops sown on the Colonies, 1,610 acres, were for the purpose of feed. The total settler crop threshed on the Colonies was 9,541 bushels of wheat, 14,981 bushels of oats, 14,431 bushels of barley, 11,853 bushels of rape.

Settler's Project, Paddle Prairie*Combine owned and operated by a stettler, Paddle Prairie*

Thirty-two head of cattle again were shared with six settlers at Kikino to help increase their existing herds. One quarter of any increase is to be returned to the Branch herd in the fall. The government herds at Caslan, Fishing Lake and Elizabeth have not yet reached the stage where it is economically feasible to share the yearly increase with the settlers, but this will be done as soon as possible. At Fishing Lake five settlers have leased tracts of grazing land in the Colony and have taken in outside ranchers' cattle on shares, thereby building up herds of their own.

Six dugouts at Keg River and another six at Big Prairie have been provided by P.F.R.A., and five new wells at Kikino and nine at Caslan were dug and equipped with pump and cement covers.

At Paddle Prairie, 1,500 acres were cleared and piled by A.R.D.A. for a community pasture and project of a similar nature at Elizabeth is presently under investigation.

Housing

Thirty four new homes were constructed on seven Colonies during the year; three at Big Prairie, 5 at Gift Lake, 3 at East Prairie, 8 at Kikino, 5 each at Caslan, Fishing Lake and Elizabeth. In addition to the new buildings, nine dwellings were set on concrete foundations at Keg River, and nine others were repaired at Caslan. Buried telephone cables were laid at Kikino and telephones were installed in December, 1967, with sixty per cent of the settlers having this service connected.

The standard house constructed is an insulated frame dwelling on a concrete foundation, with a kitchen and living room and either two or three bedrooms depending on the family size. The houses are built each year on a priority basis decided upon by the local council. In cases where the settler provides his own lumber, as well as settles for the sawing and planing of this lumber, the house when completed is the property of the settler and repayment for other building supplies or construction costs is not required. In areas where timber is not readily available (Caslan, Kikino, Fishing Lake and Elizabeth) the Metis Division supplies the lumber for the housing, as well as hardware and construction costs, and charges the settler \$600.00 to be repaid in ten annual instalments. Additions to the basic design are the responsibility of the individual settler.

The housing program has a two-fold purpose; it provides settlers and their families with improved living conditions at a very moderate cost and also provides employment and the opportunity for learning skills to persons who might otherwise be on assistance.

General Stores

	1966/67	1967/68
Paddle Prairie Store	\$ 75,704.81	\$ 71,094.26
Kikino Store	62,726.84	86,788.14
Fishing Lake Store	25,454.99	26,269.91
Gift Lake Store	49,042.69	56,551.25
	<hr/> \$212,929.33	<hr/> \$240,703.56

The General Stores are operated on a small margin of profit to meet expenses. Any surplus is placed in the Metis Trust Fund to be used for the benefit of the settlers. The stores carry a varied stock of basic necessities in the food and clothing line at a cost somewhat lower than is prevalent in the surrounding areas.

Logging

Logging continued to be the main source of income to approximately one hundred families on the four northern Colonies. Two settler-owned mills sawed over one and a half million feet of lumber at Paddle Prairie and another settler completed a contract to provide the Great Slave Railway with 11,642 posts. A total of approximately eight million board feet of lumber were cut and sold on the four Colonies.

Fishing and Trapping

The majority of the settlers fish and hunt to at least a limited degree to supplement their food supply. At Gift Lake about twenty settlers are engaged in commercial fishing in the fall and winter. In the spring commercial trapping of muskrat and beaver is available on all areas, particularly at Paddle River where approximately \$10,000 worth of pelts were obtained and sold in this fiscal year.

Education and Employment

Schools teaching up to grade nine are located on all the Colonies except Caslan, Kikino and East Prairie. Children from Caslan and Kikino are bussed into Lac La Biche and those from East Prairie attend school at High Prairie. During the fiscal year 107 colony students were assisted to obtain more education than that offered at the local level, and as of March 31, 1968, 91 of this number were still in attendance. The remainder either dropped out to take work or because they were insufficiently prepared to compete and carry out the school work in the larger centres.

A breakdown of the number of students and where they are attending school is as follows: One is in the second year of Education and one in second year of Engineering at the University of Alberta; one is in the first year of Chemical Technology at N.A.I.T. Eight are in various high schools at Edmonton; twenty-two at Lac La Biche; five at Cold Lake, seven at Bonnyville, five at St. Paul; twenty-six in high schools and vocational school at Grouard; eleven at High Prairie; and one at Peace River. Three girls are taking the certificate course in Home Economics at the Vermilion Agricultural and Vocational College.

The majority of students who completed their grade and/or training have had no difficulty in finding employment in the urban centres.

In addition to the work projects on the Colonies, twelve adults at Paddle Prairie are seasonably employed in the oil industry at Rainbow Lake, and others have full-time employment at High Level and Manning and commute to and from the Colony. Six male settlers at Big Prairie are permanently employed in mills at High Prairie, approximately twenty-two others have found opportunities for seasonal employment with oil and timber companies in the area and there are twenty trained fire fighters who are used extensively by the Department of Lands and Forests during the forest fire season, as are the thirty trained firefighters on the Gift Lake Colony. At East Prairie six settlers are now permanently employed in the construction and service trades in High Prairie and other centres. At Fishing Lake, there is seasonal employment available on various ranches in the surrounding area and at Elizabeth five adults who formerly attended the Fort McMurray Adult Vocational School are now permanently employed at Grand Centre, but are still living at the Colony.

Health

Approximately fifty per cent of families on the Colonies have secured health services through the Alberta Health Plan. The services of the municipal health nurses are available to all areas and regular visits are made by them, usually on a weekly basis, to provide immunization services, as well as minor treatment services.

CO-ORDINATION OF REHABILITATION

During the fiscal year, 1967/68, the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Agreement, which has a year to run, was amended to include the federal services of the Occupational Training of Adults program. The Technical and Vocational Training Agreement terminated March 31, 1967 and Schedules 3 and 4 of this were added to the amendment in order to continue Vocational Training Services. Further, Vocational Rehabilitation was recognized as a function of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, Manpower Division, through Manpower Centres (district offices of Manpower) by liaison with provincial rehabilitation authorities. This change expanded the involvement of Manpower with the rehabilitation program. Also the rehabilitation concept was broadened to include with the physically and mentally handicapped, another group, the "socially disadvantaged". (By definition a socially disadvantaged person is "a person, who, because of social or cultural deprivation, is unable to obtain and hold employment on the labour market, and requires assessment, planning and follow-up services (including vocational training) to function effectively in competitive employment").

Out of this more comprehensive approach developed a still closer relationship with officials of Manpower, the Department of Education, Division of Vocational Education, and the Department of Public Welfare.

Training of rehabilitees under the Rehabilitation Agreement continued to require approval of the provincial Training Selection Committee of which the members were the provincial Co-ordinator of Rehabilitation, the Assistant Director of Vocational Training and an appointee of Manpower. Within the period under review 115 handicapped persons were approved and enrolled for higher education or training, 28 of whom entered or continued in university. Several graduates attained honours standing.

Co-ordination was involved with voluntary health and welfare agencies, rehabilitation centres and workshops, Glenrose Hospital, the Departments of Education and Health and intra-department work of Public Welfare.

The Co-ordinator arranged for and attended a number of meetings, and attended several by request. Significant among these were:

A meeting of representatives of the Heart Foundation and the University Hospital to discuss the rehabilitation of cardiac patients; Several meetings were with officials of Glenrose Hospital to discuss referral procedures, including one that was attended by the Chief of Manpower Development Support Section, Prairie Region, to discuss fees-for-service, and services provided by Glenrose; Meetings of representatives of Manpower, Vocational Education Division and other areas in the Department of Education, to establish channels of communication, referral procedures, and information required to support referrals.

Co-ordination included negotiation by the Provincial Co-ordinator with Manpower of the sharing of costs that include a quarter of the salaries of rehabilitation counsellors employed by the Alcoholism Division, Department of Public Health. By this the province will benefit in future through refunds in excess of \$55,000 annually.

Throughout the year co-ordination aimed to establish more clearly defined procedures to assure uninterrupted service to the handicapped after the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Agreement expires.

EMERGENCY WELFARE SERVICES

During the 1967/68 fiscal year, Emergency Welfare Services continued its organization, planning and training program in Alberta.

On November 8, 1967, Provincial Emergency Services personnel played an active role in Exercise Triad at Penhold Emergency Government Headquarters and Northern Zone Headquarters in Camrose. The municipalities of the City of Camrose, Town of Hinton and Jasper National Park, as well as Lacombe and Flagstaff Units, participated in this exercise.

In the Peace River area, the Zone Headquarters in Grande Prairie was exercised during Exercise Shakedown IV with full Emergency Welfare Services participation.

In May, 1967, an exercise was held in which the Municipal Emergency Government Headquarters in Hinton, Jasper Park and Edson participated. Provincial Emergency Welfare Services personnel acted as directing staff in each of these areas, assisting the local welfare personnel. An exercise was also conducted in Red Deer during the year, with the Provincial Emergency Welfare Services Director attending in an advisory capacity.

Emergency Welfare Services courses were held at the Alberta Civil Defence School in Edmonton where specialist training was given to Municipal Welfare Directors, Welfare Centre Managers and Chiefs and Deputies of the five Emergency Welfare Services. Department of Public Welfare staff and Department of Agriculture Home Economists attended some of these courses and assisted with the instructing. Exercises were held in conjunction with these courses.

The number of people training at these courses is as follows:

Welfare Directors and Deputies	29
Welfare Centre Managers and Assistants	10
Emergency Feeding Chiefs and Deputies	20
Emergency Clothing Chiefs and Deputies	19
Emergency Lodging Chiefs and Deputies	23
Registration and Inquiry Chiefs and Deputies	19
Personal Services Chiefs and Deputies	41
Total	161

Courses were conducted in 18 municipalities throughout the Province to train the local Emergency Welfare Services staff in the operation of a Welfare Centre during emergencies. A total of 354 municipal volunteers received training at these courses.

Unit and Municipal Welfare Directors and Chiefs of the five Emergency Welfare Services were appointed and received training during the year, as shown below:

ZONE	Welfare Directors	Feeding Chiefs	Clothing Chiefs	Lodging Chiefs	R. & I. Chiefs	Personal Services Chiefs
Peace River	15	21	16	15	17	17
Northern	74	36	59	51	59	44
Southern	38	38	29	29	34	26
	127	115	104	95	110	87
						Total 638

Lectures were given by Emergency Welfare Services personnel at conferences and meetings throughout the Province and in Edmonton at Emergency Measures Orientation, E.M.O. Co-ordinators, Nursing and Nursing Aide Courses.

The Provincial Emergency Welfare Services Survival Plan was amended and distributed to all concerned, and a pilot project plan for the evacuation of Welfare Institutions in High Risk Areas was undertaken and carried through to completion for one institution.

Emergency Welfare Services staff continued to visit municipalities during the year to promote organization, planning and training to increase the local capability in case of emergency.

The Emergency Welfare Services supplies and equipment and their location are shown on the following chart:

EMERGENCY WELFARE SERVICES — AUXILIARY RESOURCES

Peace River Zone										
Northern Zone										
		LOCATION								
		Grande Prairie	1	1,000	15	16	13,000	6,500	200	3
		High Prairie	1	500						300
		Peace River	1	500						120
		Athabasca		200						100
		Barhead	1	1,000	23	20	15,500	8,000	180	3
		Bonnyville	1	500						400
		Camrose	1	500						150
		Edmonton	2	800						100
		Edson	1	1,000	23	20	15,500	6,500	180	3
		Smoky Lake	1	500						400
		Stettler	1							150
		St. Paul	1		24	16	15,000	8,000	180	3
		Vermilion	1							400
		Wainwright	1							100
		Wetaskiwin	1	1,000	20	12	14,950			
		Whitecourt	1							

EMERGENCY WELFARE SERVICES — AUXILIARY RESOURCES

Southern Zone									
LOCATION	Mobile Units	Blankets	Registration Kits	Inquiry Kits	Lodging Assigment Cards	Lodging Facility Dwelling Cards	Case Kits	Clothing Vouchers	Open Stock Return
Blairmore	1	500							
Brooks	1								
Drumheller	1	500	28	16	15,000	8,500	250	3	400
Hanna	1								
Lethbridge	1	2,500	23	16	15,500	8,500	250	3	400
Medicine Hat	1	500	28	16	15,000	8,500	250	3	400
Olds	1	500							
Red Deer	1	2,000	23	20	15,500	9,000	250	3	400

STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

During the year the Branch continued to provide a service to the staff designed to help them become more effective and efficient employees.

The major program provided by the Branch was an orientation program for social workers new to the Department. For social workers located in Calgary the program was conducted by a staff training officer in the Calgary Regional Office. Social workers added to the staff of other regional offices were involved in programs conducted in Central Office. During the last year, 116 social workers and supervisors received the orientation program in Calgary and 62 social workers participated in the program in Edmonton.

Regional administrators and unit supervisors, newly appointed to their positions during the year, had the opportunity to attend a second orientation course to assist them to acquire the added knowledge and skills that are required in their new positions. Nine regional administrators and one unit supervisor attended the course together with two supervisory staff from the City of Calgary Welfare Department.

Six seminars in different locations of the province were conducted for the purpose of improving the administration of specific programs and to overcome some administration problems that had developed.

The Department sponsored the attendance of 78 selected staff members to 17 seminars, conferences and workshops conducted by organizations outside the Department but within the province.

To further their education in the field of social work, the Department assisted five staff members through the educational leave program and five persons through its bursary program. From this group two acquired a Master of Social Work degree. Four persons returned to university and one person to the Welfare Technicians Course at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton to complete the second and final years of their programs.

The work of the Branch was conducted by a staff consisting of a Director, a Staff Training Officer and a clerk-stenographer in Edmonton and a Staff Training officer and clerk-stenographer in Calgary.

PERSONNEL

The past fiscal year continued the pattern of change begun in the 1966/67 fiscal year, with more responsibility for personnel practices being delegated from Central Personnel to the Personnel Division of the Department.

The turnover of staff, particularly in the Social Worker series, continued to be one of the bigger concerns. There does not appear to be any one primary cause for this turnover other than a large percentage of the social workers are young B.A. graduates, who, with the experience and training gained with the Department, obtain employment in other parts of Canada. Others return to University to further their studies and many of the younger women leave with a husband's transfer or because of pregnancy. An attempt has been made to stabilize the staff by hiring older mature people, but the supply of suitable persons in this age group is limited and vacancies must be filled as quickly as possible. Consequently, there is not much alternative to accepting the fact that for the time being the social work field is similar to some other professional ones where a heavy turnover of staff is a normal pattern.

During the year there were 269 resignations. One hundred and eleven new positions were filled, resulting in an overall recruitment of 380 persons to fill the vacant and newly established positions. There were 94 internal promotions. In most instances these promotions were the result of competitions conducted by the Division. Also, all recruitment for social workers is conducted by the Department, with Central Personnel participating to audit the decisions. Recruitment was again carried out in the months of December 1967 and January 1968 in the campuses at the University of Alberta and the University of Calgary, with 91 students interviewed, 29 selected for employment and 14 subsequently employed.

As of March 31, 1968 the total staff of the Department, excluding E.M.O., included 952 salary employees and 141 wage employees. These were allocated as follows:

Staff on Salaries

Minister's Office	2
Administration	169
Child Welfare	30
Public Assistance	48
Social Planning and Development	5
Maintenance and Recovery	16
Metis Rehabilitation	9
Homes and Institutions	16
Rehabilitation	5
Regional Offices	493
Single Men's Hostels	38
Diagnostic Centre	44

Belmont Hostel	4
Hilltop House	3
Lethbridge Receiving Home	14
Spruce Cliff Home	8
Rosecrest Home	42
Woodside Home	6

Employees on Wages

Provincial Hostel, Edmonton	31
Ogden Hostel, Calgary	15
Youngstown Home	10
Gunn Welfare Centre	17
Rosecrest Home	23
Woodside Home	1
Belmont Hostel	5
Hilltop House	3
Diagnostic Centre	12
Metis Colonies	24

A chart showing the location of personnel in regional offices as of March 31, 1968 is as follows:

	Clerical	Social Workers (Including Administrators)
Athabasca	1	5
Barrhead	2	6
Blairmore	2	3
Bonnyville	1	5
Brooks	1	2
Calgary North	18	31
Calgary South	22	47
Camrose	2	4
Drumheller	2	4
Edmonton North	45	93
Edmonton South	17	32
Edson	2	4
Fort McMurray	2	3
Grande Prairie	5	8
Hanna	1	1
High Prairie	3	8
Lac La Biche	3	7
Lethbridge	9	18
Medicine Hat	4	5
Olds	1	2
Peace River	4	6
Red Deer	3	7
Rocky Mountain House	1	2
Smoky Lake	1	2
Stettler	1	2

St. Paul	2	4
Vegreville	2	4
Vermilion	1	3
Wainwright	1	2
Wetaskiwin	3	8
Whitecourt	1	2

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
New Employees -----	13	51	44	31	32	41	39	34	26	22	19	17
Transferred to Department -----	0	1	1	6	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Transferred from Department -----	2	2	8	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	55
Inter-Departmental Promotions -----	9	7	15	3	9	12	8	8	9	7	0	7
Total Female Employees -----	630	655	668	666	635	649	664	673	685	668	693	679
Total Male Employees -----	299	306	310	316	339	314	313	312	314	316	320	327
Total Social Workers -----	282	291	295	295	284	278	285	287	293	293	296	296
Emergency Measures Organization -----	55	57	59	58	57	57	58	57	56	55	54	54
Terminations -----	18	18	27	14	33	55	16	26	14	16	9	23
Total Employees -----	929	961	978	982	974	963	977	985	999	1,004	1,013	1,006

REGIONAL OFFICES

At March 31, 1968, Regional Offices for the Department of Public Welfare were located at the following points to provide services to residents in the surrounding areas:

Location	Administrator
Edmonton North, 10158 - 103 Street	O. M. Melsness
Edmonton South, 10455 - 80 Avenue	
Calgary North, 406 - 6 Avenue N.W.	D. M. Stolee
Calgary South, 1300 - 8 Street S.W.	F. K. Wood
Lethbridge, 314 Houghton Building	C. E. Bracken
Medicine Hat, 826 - 2nd Street S.E.	D. W. Merchant
Red Deer, 4740 Ross Street	W. D. Menzies
Athabasca, Civic Building	A. P. Pearce
Barrhead, Barrhead Clinic Bldg.	R. Meyer
Blairmore, 720 Victoria Street	J. W. S. Smythe
Bonnyville, Provincial Building	J. LaFrance
Brooks, Eastern Irrigation Building	A. B. Cooper
Camrose, 4705 - 53 Street	E. C. Ferguson
Drumheller, Provincial Building	B. B. Simmonds
Edson, Provincial Building	G. M. Henderson
Fort McMurray, Provincial Building	F. E. Lockwood
Grande Prairie, Provincial Building	H. Vander Pol
Hanna, Provincial Building	W. J. McFalls
High Prairie, Provincial Building	P. Morris
Lac La Biche, Maple Grove Building	A. Boettcher
Olds, Provincial Building	R. Ruttle
Peace River, Shopping Centre	I. D. Lazarowich
Rocky Mountain House, Provincial Building	I. L. Kerchinsky
Smoky Lake, Medical Centre Building	C. Baergen
Stettler, Courthouse Building	J. A. Irving
St. Paul, The Mall	D. A. Higgs
Vegreville, Professional Building	J. R. Drew
Vermilion, Boulton Office Building	C. Evans
Wainwright, H. S. King Building	L. Anderson
Wetaskiwin, 5012 - 48 Street	G. Grintals
Whitecourt, Government Office Building	T. A. Gaudet

PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT
STATEMENT OF LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1968

Payments for the year ended March 31, 1968	No. of Appn.	Service	APPROPRIATIONS					
			Legislative	Executive	Total	Expended	Unexpended	Over- expended
\$ 21,590.16	2501.	Minister's Office	\$ 20,600.00	\$	\$ 20,600.00	\$ 21,736.08	\$	\$ 1,136.08 O/C 291/68
781,244.12	2502.	General Administration	\$ 763,890.00	\$	\$ 763,890.00	\$ 774,186.50	\$	\$ 10,296.50 O/C 511/68
5,951,071.88	2505.	Child Welfare	5,425,570.00	\$	\$ 5,425,570.00	\$ 6,162,412.28	\$	\$ 736,842.28 O/C 511, 677 & 828/68
288,531.30	2510.	Public Assistance, Administration	297,555.00	\$	\$ 297,555.00	\$ 278,795.95	\$ 18,759.05	\$
174,992.88	2511.	Public Assistance, Improvement	167,600.00	\$	\$ 167,600.00	\$ 181,181.50	\$	\$ 13,581.50 O/C 677/68
31,515,041.01	2512.	Public Assistance and Allowances, Provincial	32,611,500.00	\$	\$ 32,611,500.00	\$ 31,818,874.93	\$	\$ 792,625.07
597,840.01	2514.	Provincial Hostels	619,315.00	\$	\$ 619,315.00	\$ 597,003.60	\$	\$ 22,311.40
39,166.42	2516.	Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	37,580.00	\$	\$ 37,580.00	\$ 39,483.26	\$	\$ 1,903.26 O/C 511/68
37,164.96	2517.	Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, Grants	50,000.00	\$	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 36,908.46	\$	\$ 13,091.54
2,493,206.69	2518.	Grants to Municipalities	2,400,000.00	\$	\$ 2,400,000.00	\$ 2,755,021.39	\$	\$ 355,021.39 O/C 677/68
2,596,785.09	2520.	Old Age Assistance	3,146,000.00	\$	\$ 3,146,000.00	\$ 2,594,400.08	\$	\$ 551,599.92
351,505.76	2521.	Blind Persons' Allowances	378,000.00	\$	\$ 378,000.00	\$ 351,468.26	\$	\$ 26,531.74
1,737,264.49	2522.	Disabled Persons' Allowances	1,773,000.00	\$	\$ 1,773,000.00	\$ 1,737,889.61	\$	\$ 35,110.39
218,860.00	2523.	Mothers' Allowances	280,000.00	\$	\$ 280,000.00	\$ 218,860.00	\$	\$ 61,140.00
351,203.87	2525.	Disabled Persons' Pensions	390,000.00	\$	\$ 390,000.00	\$ 351,203.87	\$	\$ 38,796.13
2,032,019.19	2526.	Supplementary Allowances	2,265,000.00	\$	\$ 2,265,000.00	\$ 2,022,444.43	\$	\$ 242,555.57
3,053,531.05	2530.	Regional Offices	3,007,240.00	\$	\$ 3,007,240.00	\$ 3,060,135.70	\$	\$ 52,895.70 O/C 511/68
535,857.67	2534.	Metis Rehabilitation	545,510.00	\$	\$ 545,510.00	\$ 552,289.35	\$	\$ 6,779.35 O/C 828/68
2536.		Store and Lumber Inventories, Metis Colonies	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 8.90
827,988.50	2540.	Alberta Emergency Measures Organization	104,500.00	\$ 816,620.00	\$ 802,727.01	\$ 13,892.99	\$	\$
53,538.42	2541.	Social Planning	712,120.00	\$ 73,270.00	\$ 53,697.28	\$ 19,572.72	\$	\$
459,778.28	2542.	Grants to Municipalities, Social Services	800,000.00	\$	\$ 575,158.74	\$ 224,841.26	\$	\$
86,899.93	2545.	Maintenance Orders and Recovery	89,840.00	\$	\$ 86,380.11	\$ 3,459.89	\$	\$
106,618.15	2550.	Homes and Institutions, Administration	91,095.00	\$	\$ 91,095.00	\$ 106,596.42	\$	\$ 15,501.42 O/C 291/68
216,313.67	2551.	Rosecrest Home	194,550.00	\$	\$ 194,550.00	\$ 217,427.31	\$	\$ 22,877.31 O/C 291/68
82,458.07	2552.	Maternity Homes	97,065.00	\$	\$ 97,065.00	\$ 83,625.78	\$	\$
217,852.25	2553.	Edmonton Diagnostic and Assessment Centre	203,255.00	\$	\$ 203,255.00	\$ 222,943.52	\$	\$ 19,688.52 O/C 291/68
61,779.49	2554.	Lethbridge Receiving Home	62,810.00	\$	\$ 62,810.00	\$ 61,535.40	\$	\$ 446.98 O/C 291/68
40,313.60	2555.	Belmont Hostel	39,835.00	\$	\$ 39,835.00	\$ 40,281.98	\$	\$ 4,955.72
35,917.47	2556.	Hilltop House	41,170.00	\$	\$ 41,170.00	\$ 36,214.28	\$	\$
\$ 54,965,534.38		TOTAL: Income Account	\$ 104,500.00	\$ 104,500.00	\$ 56,687,870.00	\$ 55,840,891.98	\$ 846,978.02 (Net)	\$

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT

EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY APPROPRIATIONS AND CHARACTER

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1968

INCOME ACCOUNT

Service	2501 Minister's Office	2502 General Administration	2505 Child Welfare	2510 Public Assistance—Administration Expenses	2511 Public Assistance—Improvement of Conditions in Districts and Special Areas	2512 Public Assistance—Provincial	2514 Provincial Hospitals	2516 Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	2517 Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons—Grants	2518 Grants to Municipalities	2520 Old Age Assistance	2521 Blind Persons' Allowances	2522 Disabled Persons' Allowances	2523 Mothers' Allowances	2525 Disabled Persons' Pensions	2526 Supplementary Allowances	2529 Regional Offices	2534 Mental Rehabilitation	2536 Store and Lumber Inventories—Metal Containers	2540 Alberta Emergency Management Organization	2541 Social Planning	2545 Maintenance Homes and Recovery	2546 Grants to Municipalities—Social Services	2550 Homes and Institutions—Administration Expenses	2551 Resort Homes	2552 Maternity Homes	2553 Edmonton Diagnostic and Assessment Centre	2554 Lethbridge Receiving Home	2555 Belmont Hotel	2556 Hilltop House	Totals
Advertising	\$ 6,314.33	\$ 304.11																												\$ 8,400.33	
Automobiles, trucks and mobile equipment, purchase and hire	121.95	2,094.00	599.66	633.80	71,144.59	580.58		10,966.80																						20,251.20	
Burial expenses																														11,698.53	
Compensation																														74,684.89	
Contracts and agreements																														999.66	
Fees and commissions		935.28	154,891.84	1,010.45	8,343.41	284,456.98	890.06	1,224.25																					73,155.66		
Freight, express and cartage		567.23	274.80	2,284.48	846.27	10,381.23	579.63																							73,155.66	
Furnishings, equipment and tools	366.27	5,996.08	467,601.50	10,000.00	162,888.35	28,414,737.51	140,868.35																						73,155.66		
Grants, prizes																														73,155.66	
Hospitality																														73,155.66	
Maintenance in homes and schools																														73,155.66	
Materials and supplies—administrative	114.69	41,324.19	685,823.25	18,527.28	7,053.16	1,468,256.96	175,445.97	3,051.86																					73,155.66		
Miscellaneous expenses	54.61	60.81					100.00	40.73																					73,155.66		
Postage		8,469.35	5,441.98	27,559.30																										73,155.66	
Rentals	150.00	3,858.04	1,789.05	630.19																										73,155.66	
Repair and maintenance of furnishings, equipment and tools																														6,146.56	
Repair and maintenance of office machines		4,246.93	573.00	624.35																										6,146.56	
Salaries	18,280.66	687,982.11	145,967.89	225,069.74																										15,511.42	
Telephone and telegraph	1,313.08	3,663.56	6,589.64	3,085.63	1,803.46	95,436.51	16,890.55																							15,511.42	
Transportation																														15,511.42	
Travelling expenses of other than public servants																														44,163.48	
Travelling expenses of public servants	1,334.82	5,953.61	3,852.40	1,342.74																										375,737.62	
Tuition																														12,450.59	
Utilities																														6,189.15	
Wages																														267,774.95	
TOTAL: Income Account	\$ 21,736.08	\$ 774,186.50	\$ 6,162,412.28	\$ 278,795.95	\$ 181,181.50	\$ 31,818,874.93	\$ 597,003.60	\$ 39,483.26	\$ 36,908.46	\$ 2,755,021.39	\$ 2,594,400.08	\$ 351,468.26	\$ 1,737,889.61	\$ 218,860.00	\$ 351,203.87	\$ 2,022,444.43	\$ 3,060,135.70	\$ 552,289.35	\$ 8.90	\$ 802,727.01	\$ 53,697.28	\$ 575,158.74	\$ 86,380.11	\$ 106,596.42	\$ 217,427.31	\$ 83,625.78	\$ 222,943.52	\$ 61,535.40	\$ 40,281.98	\$ 36,214.28	\$ 55,840,891.98

MAR 27 '69